

A comparative evaluation of intrathoracic latissimus dorsi and serratus anterior muscle transposition[☆]

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Abstract

Background: Comparison of intrathoracic latissimus dorsi (LD) versus serratus anterior (SA) muscle transposition for treatment of infected spaces, broncho-pleural fistulae, and for prophylactic reinforcement of the mediastinum after extended resections following induction therapy. **Patients and methods:** Twenty LD and 17 SA transfers were performed for prophylactic reinforcement (11 LD; nine SA), and treatment of infections (nine LD; eight SA) from 1995 to 1998. **Results:** The 30-day mortality was 0% following prophylactic reinforcement and 29% following treatment of infections (three LD; two SA). Prophylactic mediastinal reinforcement was successful in 11 of 11 patients with LD and nine of nine with SA transpositions, and treatment of infected spaces in eight of nine patients with LD and two of three with SA transfers. Morbidity requiring re-intervention consisted of flap necrosis (one LD), bleeding (one SA), and skin necrosis over a winged scapula (one SA). Subcutaneous seromas and chest wall complaints were more frequent following LD (45 and 36%, respectively) compared with SA transfers (29 and 27%, respectively), whereas impaired shoulder girdle function was more frequent after SA than after LD transfer (27 vs. 21%). **Conclusion:** Intrathoracic LD and SA muscle transpositions are both efficient for the prevention or control of infections following complex thoracic surgery, and are both associated with similar and acceptable morbidity and long-term sequelae. © 2000 Elsevier Science B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Intrathoracic muscle transposition; Latissimus dorsi muscle; Serratus anterior muscle

1. Introduction

The treatment of chronic empyema, postresectional infected space and broncho-pleural fistula remains a challenging problem for thoracic surgeons. The incidence of these diseases is likely to increase due to the increasing incidence of major resections in patients suffering from lung cancer, and chronic pleural infections in elderly polymorbid patients. In addition, resections are being performed more frequently in the setting of multimodality treatment regimens, including preoperative induction therapy with radiation or chemotherapy, or both. Therefore, thoracic surgeons are again confronted with efficient prevention and treatment of chronic empyema and infections resulting from previous thoracic interventions.

Various techniques of mediastinal reinforcement have

been used for this purpose, such as flaps arising from the diaphragm, pericardium, pleura, or intercostal muscle, as well as intrathoracic transposition of the chest wall muscles and greater omentum [1–6]. Arnold and Pairolero have shown the usefulness of intrathoracic latissimus dorsi (LD) and serratus anterior (SA) muscle transfers in controlling infection in postresectional spaces and postpneumectomy broncho-pleural fistulae [7,8]. These muscle flaps are well suited for this purpose since they consist of solid tissue with mechanical strength and sufficient volume to fill cavities and reinforce the mediastinum. Moreover, they are easy to dissect at thoracotomy and their procurement does not require access to the abdominal cavity. However, there are no comparative studies for LD and SA muscle transfers regarding morbidity and sequelae, such as chest wall complaints and shoulder girdle function, and their ability to prevent or control postresectional infections. This study was performed in order to compare the outcome following intrathoracic LD versus SA transposition in this respect.

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2. Patients and methods

All patients who underwent intrathoracic LD or SA muscle transposition at our institution between November 1995 and December 1998 were followed prospectively in order to compare the efficiency (prevention or control of intrathoracic postresectional infections) and sequelae related to these procedures. The indications for intrathoracic muscle transposition consisted of prophylactic mediastinal reinforcement in patients undergoing extrapleural pneumonectomy for malignant mesothelioma followed by radio-chemotherapy, and carinal reconstructions following induction radio-chemotherapy for non-small cell lung cancer, and the treatment of postpneumonectomy bronchial stump fistula, postresectional infected spaces and chronic empyema.

The LD transfer was used in patients with an intact muscle without a previous thoracotomy. The muscle was dissected in the epifascial plane and divided at the thoraco-lumbar fascia. The dissection was continued, and the muscle was separated from the chest wall while preserving its neurovascular bundle. The muscle was then transposed into the chest cavity through a small additional thoracotomy performed through the bed of the second or third rib, of which 3 cm was resected. The origin of the muscle was not divided in order to avoid undue tension on the vascular pedicle after intrathoracic transposition. This technique allowed complete coverage of the mediastinal surface down to the diaphragm.

The SA muscle was used if the LD muscle had been divided at a previous thoracotomy. The muscle was dissected from the LD muscle, the scapula and the chest wall, while preserving its vascular pedicle. The pedicle to the LD was left intact. The muscle was transposed into the chest cavity through the bed of the second or third rib, after resecting 3 cm of the rib. Coverage of the mediastinum down to the inferior pulmonary vein could thus be obtained.

For prophylactic reinforcement of mediastinal structures, the muscle was sutured to the bronchial stump, wrapped around a carinal reconstruction or fixed to the edges of the mediastinal pleura or pericardium after pericardial resection.

Infected spaces were treated in a one stage procedure, including mechanical debridement and irrigation of the chest cavity with diluted povidone-iodine solution in order to remove all debris, fibrin and necrotic tissue followed by muscle transfer. In patients with right-sided postpneumonectomy bronchial stump fistula and a short bronchial stump the muscle flap was directly sutured to the edges of the debrided bronchial wall without attempting primary closure of the bronchial wall. In one patient with poor cardiac function (ejection fraction of 20%) and broncho-pleural fistula after upper lobe resection, a similar procedure was chosen in order to preserve the remaining lung and to avoid completion pneumonectomy (Fig. 1a,b).

The 30-day mortality and the procedure-related morbidity were recorded in all patients, as well as the healing of bronchial stumps and infections. All surviving patients were

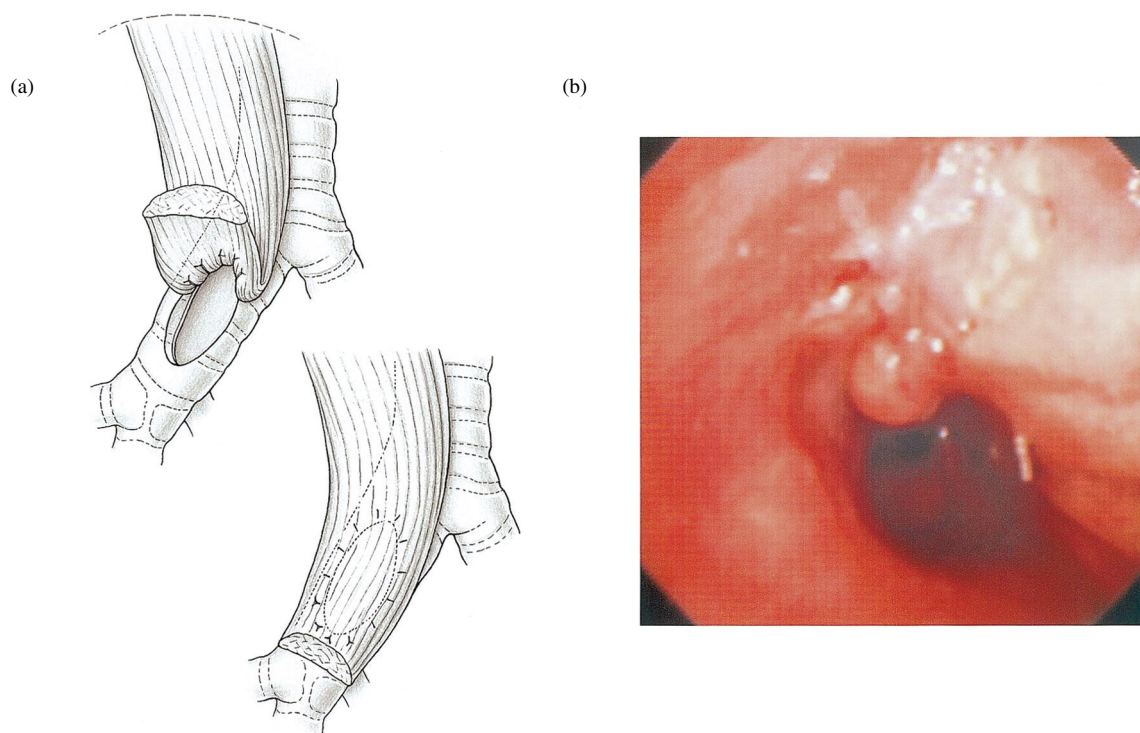


Fig. 1. Intrathoracic SA muscle transfer for the treatment of bronchial stump fistula following upper lobe resection in order to avoid completion pneumonectomy in a patient with poor cardiac function. (a) The muscle was sutured to the edges of the debrided bronchial wall of mainstem and intermediate bronchus; (b), endoscopic view 3 months later with well-functioning and healed bronchial wall, with granulation tissue in the intermediate bronchus.

evaluated at 3 and 6 months for healing, chest wall complaints and shoulder girdle function.

The Fisher's exact test was used where appropriate for statistical analysis. Significance was accepted at $P < 0.05$.

3. Results

From November 1995 to December 1998, 38 intrathoracic LD or SA muscle transpositions were performed on 37 patients (Table 1).

The follow-up is shown in Table 2. The 30-day mortality of the entire series was 14% (five of 37 patients). All deaths occurred after muscle transfer for infections. Three patients died from multi-organ failure 2 (two patients) and 3 (one patient) weeks after the operation; one after decortication and muscle transfer for chronic tuberculous empyema, one after closure of an aorto-pulmonary fistula, and one after muscle transfer for coverage of an oesophageal perforation. Two patients died 3 weeks after the operation from pulmonary embolism which occurred after discharge and an initially uneventful postoperative recovery.

The mean hospital stay for the entire series was 32.5 days, ranging from 6 to 80 days, with no significant difference between the LD and SA groups.

Three patients (8%) required re-operations due to complications related to the muscle transfer. One patient had necrosis of a LD flap, with subsequent re-operation, removal of the necrotic muscle and replacement by a SA muscle flap. The flap necrosis was caused by venous congestion of the flap. In this case, the muscle flap was transposed through an incision made in the second intercostal space without resecting of a piece of the rib, which was obviously too narrow for this purpose. One patient had to be re-operated due to bleeding of the flap pedicle (SA muscle). In this patient, the rib resection was done too far ventrally, and the vascular pedi-

Table 2

Outcome after LD ($n = 20$) or SA ($n = 17$) muscle transfer

| | LD | SA |
|--|-----------------|-----------|
| Prophylactic mediastinal reinforcement | 11 | 9 |
| 30-day mortality (%) | 0 | 0 |
| Re-operation (%) | 9 | 0 |
| Uneventful mediastinal healing (%) | 100 | 100 |
| Seroma (%) | 55 | 22 |
| Treatment of infections | 9 | 8 |
| 30-day mortality (%) | 33 | 25 |
| Re-operation (%) | 0 | 25 |
| Control of infection (%) | 88 ^a | 67 (2/3) |
| Healing of postpneumectomy broncho-pleural fistula (%) | | 100 (5/5) |
| Seroma (%) | 33 | 38 |
| 6-month follow-up | 14 | 11 |
| Impaired shoulder girdle function (%) | 21 | 27 |
| Chest wall complaints (%) | 36 | 27 |

^a Two patients died from multi-organ failure within 30 days without evidence of infection inside the chest cavity at autopsy.

cle was in contact with the dorsal edge of the resected rib causing bleeding. This complication was corrected by resecting a further piece of the third rib in the dorsal aspect of the wound. Another patient with SA transposition required two additional operations on the dorsal extremity of the thoracotomy wound due to skin necrosis related to an underlying winged scapula. This was corrected by use of a myocutaneous LD muscle flap harvested from the opposite side. All three patients then had an uneventful recovery. A seroma requiring prolonged drainage (more than 15 days) was observed in 45% of patients with a LD and 29% of patients with SA muscle flaps ($P = 0.5$).

Uneventful healing of mediastinal structures after prophylactic reinforcement was obtained in 11 from 11 LD flaps and nine of nine SA muscle flaps. Local control of infected postresectional spaces was obtained in eight out of nine patients who underwent LD muscle transposition. Two of these patients who died from multi-organ failure had no evidence of persistent infection or broncho-pleural fistula in the involved chest cavity at autopsy. One patient had a persistent infection of the postresectional space despite LD transfer. This patient underwent unilateral lung volume reduction surgery for emphysema and developed postresectional space infection with *Aspergillus*. The LD muscle was too thin to fill the cavity and the patient underwent open thoracotomy. Two of three patients with SA transposition for postresectional space infection or destroyed lung showed an uneventful healing. One patient died following SA transfer for aorto-bronchial fistula and lobectomy 2 weeks after surgery from multi-organ failure. Closure of postpneumectomy broncho-pleural fistula was obtained in five of five patients with SA muscle flaps.

Twenty-five of 32 surviving patients were available for the 6-month follow-up. Two patients were lost due to their departure and five died during follow-up; four due to tumour

Table 1

Pattern of distribution for LD ($n = 20$) and SA ($n = 17$) muscle transfers

| | LD | SA |
|---|--------------|--------------|
| Prophylactic mediastinal reinforcement | | |
| Carinal reconstruction following induction | 3 | 7 |
| Extended/extrapleural pneumonectomy with pericardial resection in multimodality setting | 8 | 2 |
| Male/female | 2:9 | 5:4 |
| Mean age (range), years | 53.5 (43–71) | 57.4 (36–73) |
| Treatment of infections | | |
| Postpneumectomy broncho-pleural fistula | 0 | 5 |
| Postresectional space infection | 1 | 2 |
| Chronic empyema | 8 | 1 |
| Male/female | 1:8 | 2:6 |
| Mean age (range), years | 47.9 (17–78) | 63.3 (45–75) |

progression and one due to urinary sepsis. No statistically significant differences regarding long-term sequelae were found between patients with SA and LD transposition. Twenty-two of 25 patients with the 6-month follow-up experienced a normal quality of life without restriction in their daily activities (13/14 LD vs. 9/11 SA; $P = 0.56$). Chest wall complaints were observed in eight of 25 patients (5/14 LD vs. 3/11 SA; $P = 1$). The shoulder girdle function was normal and symmetrical in 19 of 25 patients (11/14 LD vs. 8/11 SA; $P = 1$). In patients with impaired shoulder girdle function, a deficit in elevation and abduction was found only at more than 120° abduction and elevation of the ipsilateral shoulder girdle.

4. Discussion

At the beginning of the century, Abrashanoff reported thoracic wounds successfully closed by use of a muscle flap [9]; in 1915, Robinson described the healing of a chronic empyema following an intrathoracic muscle transposition [10]. Pool demonstrated in an experimental setting that a persistent broncho-pleural fistula could be successfully healed using a muscle flap [11]. In 1989, Pairolero and Arnold described their experience with intrathoracic muscle transfer for the treatment of life-threatening infections [7], and have demonstrated that either LD, SA or pectoralis major muscles could be used for this purpose [8,12].

Intrathoracic muscle transposition is now a well accepted procedure for the treatment of infected postresectional spaces and postpneumonectomy broncho-pleural fistula. The advantages of transposed extrathoracic muscle flaps over other tissues (omentum, intercostal muscles, or flaps derived from pericardium or pleura) are their large size, thickness and mechanical strength, as well as their vascularity. The excellent vascularization of the LD and the SA muscle may enhance local wound healing by induction of granulation tissue and antibiotic drug delivery to poorly vascularized infected tissue. Their strength is desirable for mediastinal reinforcement and closure of bronchial stumps since they do resist mechanical shear stress during breathing and coughing. Allen et al. have shown that the muscle can even be sutured directly to the edges of the open bronchial stump without attempting to re-approximate the bronchial wall in order to avoid tension and compromising the vascularization of the stump [13]. We have used this technique in five patients with healing in all cases. This technique may also be used in patients with broncho-pleural fistula following lobectomy who are not candidates for completion pneumonectomy. One patient in our series underwent re-operation for this purpose after a right upper lobectomy. The necrotic area of the right mainstem and intermediate bronchus were debrided, and airtight sutures of the muscle to the edge of the oval shaped defect in the bronchial wall of the intermediate bronchus were performed. Approximately one half of the bronchial circumference was replaced by

muscle tissue over a distance of 3 cm. Postoperative follow-up after 6 months revealed a patent bronchus without any tendency to collapse. Intrathoracic muscle transposition was also used to fill postresectional infected spaces or chronic empyema cavities not amenable to decortication in elderly fragile patients. In the latter situation, it may be more prudent to remove only the infected calcified plaques without attempting to perform a formal decortication, and to fill the infected space with a muscle flap. Our results indicate that eight out of nine patients revealed uneventful healing with this technique. However, the 30-day mortality rate was high in these patients (33%), although this could not be attributed to the procedure itself, since there was no evidence of residual infection in the chest cavity.

The prophylactic use of intrathoracic muscle transposition is more controversial as there are less aggressive techniques available to cover the bronchial stump and other mediastinal structures, such as pericardial, pleural and intercostal muscle flaps [5,14,15]. However, it might be considered in situations at risk of impaired wound healing, such as sleeve pneumonectomy, extended pneumonectomy with a large pericardial defect and carinal reconstruction following induction therapy, or after extrapleural pneumonectomy and pericardial resection in patients suffering from malignant mesothelioma with planned postoperative radio-chemotherapy. We have used prophylactic reinforcement of mediastinal structures and closure of pericardial defects with intrathoracic muscle transpositions for these indications in 17 patients, with uneventful healing in all patients. Prolonged duration of seroma and impaired shoulder girdle function occurred in 47 and 18% of these patients. The low morbidity of the SA muscle transfer suggests that its use might be justified for prophylactic mediastinal reinforcement in difficult multimodality settings.

The purpose of this study was to compare the LD and SA muscle transfers regarding efficiency and morbidity. Complete mobilization of the LD muscle allows one to reach nearly all parts of the chest cavity. Due to its dominant blood supply (thoracodorsal artery), flap dissection and transposition are safe and easy to perform through the same access as standard thoracotomy. The SA muscle may serve as an alternative, since it is seldom divided during standard posterolateral thoracotomy. It has two principle blood supplies, the lateral thoracic artery and branches of the thoracodorsal artery. However, in contrast to the LD, the SA is not an entirely dispensable muscle which can be replaced by the synergistic function of other muscles of the shoulder girdle. In order to prevent flap devascularization or bleeding from the pedicle, it is important to resect a sufficient amount (4 cm) of the second and third ribs for muscle transposition for both types of muscle transfer. Two of three re-operations in this series were related to the neglect of this aspect.

Both techniques have demonstrated equal efficiency with respect to the control or prevention of infections in our series. Regarding postoperative morbidity and long-term

sequelae, such as chest wall complaints, discomfort, and shoulder girdle dysfunction, there were no significant differences between the LD and SA transpositions. Subcutaneous seromas and transient chest wall complaints were slightly more frequent in the LD group, and impaired shoulder girdle function was observed in similar proportions after LD and SA transpositions (21 and 27%, respectively). Neither chest wall complaints nor impairment of shoulder girdle function led to an impaired quality of life or changes in daily activities, except in one patient. This patient had a markedly winged scapula with necrosis of the overlying skin following SA transfer. In this case, heavy irradiation of the ipsilateral neck and thoracic inlet preceded thoracotomy for treatment of a head and neck cancer causing atrophy of virtually all the shoulder girdle muscles. All other patients with SA transfer and impaired shoulder girdle function presented a functional deficit only at abduction and elevation of more than 120°. Our results are in contrast to the common opinion that the use of the whole SA for intrathoracic transposition will result in all patients having a winged scapula and incapacity to abduct the arm above the horizontal. Segmental use of the muscle for intrathoracic transposition has been used to overcome this drawback [12]. However, our results indicate that transfer of the whole SA muscle can be performed if required without impairing the shoulder girdle function to a disabling degree.

We conclude that the intrathoracic transfer of the LD and SA are both efficient in preventing or controlling difficult intrathoracic infections. The postoperative morbidity and long-term sequelae are similar after both procedures with acceptable functional outcome and quality of life.

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Appendix A. Conference discussion

Dr T. Grodzki (*Śzczecin, Poland*): I have to ask one doubt. In case of complication, it is definitely justified to use large muscles. But I have doubts about prophylaxis in postpneumonectomy patients and so on. In our small experience, those patients present relatively serious shoulder problems and we are trying to avoid using such big muscles as a prophylax. Could you comment on that?

Dr Ris: Our results indicate that morbidity and long-term sequelae after LD and SA transfer were reasonable, and did not lead to impaired quality of life or loss of professional or sports activities. We fully agree that for usual resections, less aggressive stump reinforcement techniques should be used, such as pericard, pleura or intercostal muscle bundles. However, our results indicate that intrathoracic muscle transposition may be considered for prophylactic intentions in difficult and selected situations, such as extrapleural pneumonectomy, extended pneumonectomy or carinal reconstructions in the context of multimodality therapy.

Dr A. Lerut (*Leuven, Belgium*): In the patients where you use it for prevention, like in induction therapy, I can imagine that a simple intercostal muscle bundle does as well as this operation, which is I think a much bigger operation with some additional morbidity anyway.

Dr Lerut: No, no, I'm saying about the prevention after induction chemotherapy. I assume that you can do as well with an intercostal muscle bundle.

Dr Ris: We fully agree with this. However, in selected patients, as mentioned before, intrathoracic muscle transposition may be considered without decreasing quality of life in those patients.

Dr F. Zonuzi (*Istanbul, Turkey*): I wonder whether one of these muscles would be sufficient to fill the chronic infectious space?

Dr Widmer: Not the whole space, but the critical area in the thoracic cavity.